BRYANT'S OFERA HOUSE.-Minstrels. DALT'S FIFT I AVENUS THEATER.—" A New Way to Pay Old Debts,"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- "The Black Crook." LYCEUM THUATER.—English Opera Bouffe: "La Fille de Madamo Ango.." Miss Early Sougene. OLYMPIC THEATER, -Varieties, NIBLO'S THEATER - Il berts's Pentomime Troupe. PARK THEATER.-" The Golded Age." John T. Ray

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS -Birch and Wambold. TERRACE GARDEN TREATER. - Now-York Circus. UNION SQUARE THEATER .- "The Two Orphans." WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Shaughraun." Diou Bouch

Association Hall .- Readings, Goo, Vandenhoff, ROBINSON HALL .- " Begone Dull Care." Mr. Maccabe.

#### Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-Elerenth Page-416, 5 b, and 6th columns. Banking AND FINANCIAL-leath Page-1st column. BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS-Tenth Page-5th col-BOARD AND ROOMS-Eleventh Page-2d and 3d columns. BUSINESS NOTICES—Sida Page—18t column.
CHANCES FOR BU INESS JEEN—Eleventh Page—2d column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—Eleventh Page—1st column.
DEVISITE Y—Eleventh Page—1st column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—lenth Page—4th and 5th columns.
DEVISION NOTICES—lenth Page—1 column.
EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Eleventh Page—1st column.

umo.
Fixancial—Tenth Page—4th column.
Fixancial—Tenth Page—4th column.
For the Holiday.—Eleventh Page—2t column.
Firmiture—Eleventh Page—2t column.
Help Wantle. Sales—Eleventh Page—6th column;
Firmales—Eleventh Page—6 h column.
Horses, Carriages, Hanness, &c.—Eleventh Page—2d

HOTELS-Eleventh Page-31 column. ICE CREAS—Ainth Page—3th column.
ISSTRUCTION—Minth Page—3d column.
ISSTRUCTION—Minth Page—3d column.
LEGAL NOTICES—Minth Page—3d column.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTILS—Eleventh Page—2d column.
MARBLES AND DENTISS—Seventh Page—6th column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Eleventh Page—1st column; Twelfth

MISCELLANEOUS-Eleventh Page—1st column; Tweifth Page—3, 4 n., 5 n., and 6th columns.

MISH ALL INSTRUMENTS-Eleventh Page—6th columns.

NEW PTELE ATONS-Eighth Page—4th, 5 h., and 6th columns; Midth Page—4th, 24, and 3th columns;

BERGESTAT: FOR SALE—CITY—Tenth Page—6th column;

BERGESTAT: FOR SALE—CITY—Tenth Page—6th column;

BERGESTAT: FOR SALE—CITY—Tenth Page—6th column;

Tenth Page—6 a column;

EXCHANGE TENTH Page—6th column;

SALES BY ACCION—Eleventh Page—4th column.

SALES BY ACCION—Eleventh Page—4th column.

SITEATIONS WANTED, MALES—Eleventh Page—34 column;

FEMALES—Eleventh Page—4th, 5th, and 6th column.

UBLES SPECIAL NOTICES—Serenth Page—6th column.
SPEAMEONT: AND KALLROADS—Night Page—4th column.
SPEAMERS, OFFNN—Executh Page—1st column.
SPEAMERS—Night Page—3d column.
TO LET, CITY Property—Fight Page—6th column;
BERGONN — 10th Fage—blu column.

BROOKLYN - Frith Fage—Oth column.
To Afflow IT MAY CONCERN-Eleventh Page—1st column.
WINTER RUSORTS—Eleventh Page—34 column.

#### Lusiness Xothes

Over \$3,000,000 Cash Assets-The Travel-Gentlemen are invited to call, examine, and

HOLIDAY PRESENT

AFFECTION AND CHARITY

WHEE, MOTHER, SISTER, OR PRIEND.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, No. 44 FOURTERSTH-ST., Will be kent open evenings duris

### TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. Advertisements received at un-town offices, 544 W. Scd-st., or 308 W. 25d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,336 Fourth-ave., between 199th and 130th-ste; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 233 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready has morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1874. TRIPLE SHEET.

The Captain and several more of the crew and passengers of the Japan have arrived at Hong Kong. One cabin passenger, one steerage passenger, the surgeon, several of the crew, and 400 Chinese are still missing There was an explosion of a powder magazine at wounded. — The Carlists fired upon a German brig in distress at Guetaria. The crew were rescued by

In the Senate Mr. Sherman presented the Finance bill sgreed upon by the Republican caucus, providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; the consideration of the District Government bill was resumed, and a debate took place on Mr. Morton's amendment for the election of the Commissioners instead of having them appointed by the President. In the House a large number of bills were introduced; a resolution to investigate the safe burglary conspiracy went over; a resolution was adopted to inquire tuto the political affairs of Alabama; Mr. Holman's resolution against granting subsidies was called up, and a motion to suspend the rnies and adopt it was lost, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative; Mr. Dawes explained the facts regarding Irwin's refusal to answer a question in the Pacific Mail investigation, and after some debate an order was granted for his arrest and arraignment at the bar of the House; Mr. Dawes's resolution for a holiday recess from Dec. 23 to Jun. 5 was adopted. —— Mr. Irwin's testi-mony before the Sun-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee is given in detail in another column.

Dr. J. W. Dawson lectured on "The Bible and Science," the Rev. Dr. McGiyan on "Papal Infallability," and Geo. Vandenboff in reply to the Rev. Mr. Talmage's strictures on the stage. - The broker who made extraordinary purchases of stock when practically bankrupt was expelled by the S.JCK Exchange. Mayor Havemey-er's will, bequeathing between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000. was admitted to probate. Gold, 1114, 1114, 1114; gold value of the legal tender dollar, 89 6-10 cents.

The appointment of ex-Gov. Parsons as District Judge for Alabama, will probably prove more acceptable than that of any other candidate that has been named for the place, as he has been identified with the politics of the State for many years. At all events, he is likely to leave a better record behind him than his predecessor in office, Judge Busteed.

A proclamation from the President ordering the dispersion of turbulent persons in Mississippi paves the way for Federal interference in the affairs of that State. Previous experience in such undertakings at the South should render the authorities at Washington cautious about their next steps in this matter. The Attorney-General's declaration that he had gone out of that line of business, showed

The resolution against all subsidies came within one vote of a passage yesterday. The list of men who voted against this resolution. will some of these days become an interesting study. It was an entirely needless piece of resistance to the popular will, since they are

sure to yield in the end. This Congress will not dare to pass any subsidy to any steamship company, railroad, or other public beggar. The times are too hard, and we have too recent illustrations of how subsidies are passed and the use that is made of them.

A sketch of the present flourishing condition of the American Geographical Society will be found on our fourth page. The interest attaching to travels and voyages insures the popularity of the Society, and enables it to bring into public notice the work done by explorers. It is also a focus tor the collection of geographical news and literature. In addition to these obvious means of usefulness, the Society is doing good work in encouraging many laborers in the cause of science whose field of research is in regions remete from civilization.

It has often been stated that men who have not money enough to pay their grocer's bills or support their families, can buy and sell large blocks of stock in Broad-st. A remarkable illustration of this fact is found in the case of a broker who had run behindhand some \$1,200, and suddenly concluded to " make "or break" by stock purchases exceeding half a million dollars. That he could execute such a hare-brained scheme and involve many other brokers in loss by the consequent change of values, is itself sufficient commentary on the mode of doing business on the Street.

Prof. Dawson, in the fifth lecture of his course, discusses the question of the antiquity and origin of mankind. The cave skeletons, the fossil man of Mentone, and the associated animals of the cave-dwelling age, are brought under review. The Professor does not regard the evidences of high antiquity as convincing; but argues that if the cave-dwelling man be proved to have existed in a remote era, the agreement of his skeleton with that of the man of the present day is fatal to the development theory. Leaving science on the horns of this dilemma, he finds a more satisfactory account of the creation of man in the Biblical narrative.

Mr. Irwin's testimony, given at great length in our dispatches, is devoted rather to his own exculpation than that of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He explains various circumstances to show that be has acted in good faith to the Committee. Then ensues a long history of his connection with the affairs of the Company; he having the management at Washington of the subsidy business, and expending therein \$750,000. He appears in this evidence as objecting to the subsidy system; preferring to buy English vessels; regarding the present control of the Company as "speculative," compared with its previous management, which was "conservative;" anxious to resign, and at last resigning. Proof of the confidence of the Company in him, and of his own honesty, is brought forward, Mr. Irwin reiterating his assurances that the whole \$750,000 was expended in procuring subsidy.

Whoever supposes that Mr. Irwin's refusal to answer the proper questions of the Committee will prevent the ultimate exposure of the Congressmen whom his money bought, must have great faith in the capacity of a great many people to keep a common secret, and in the lack of nerve in this Committee, in this Congress, and the next one. It is in order now for the Committee to summon and rigorously examine gentlemen of the lobby and of the House whose names have been more or less connected with Mr. Irwin's transactions. Let them be asked as direct questions as Irwin was, and, if they refuse to answer, let them be served as Irwin is. There are enough of them to make a jail full, but before it gets full somebody will tell. to these grim ghosts stalking about in a De-This is not a question concerning the Pacific Mail Company. It is of no account. final and mythical stage of their immortality. Its subsidy is already as good as repealed, and it will need to be thoroughly reorganized before it can ever again command public confidence. It affects a large number of men now claiming a public consideration to which they are not entitled, and exercising a most harmful influence in politics, because their true character has not been exposed. The lobbyists and stock-jobbers who try to degrade the work of this Committee to a mere Wall Street sensation underestimate the importance the American people attach to having Congressmen with clean hands.

# MR. O'CONOR'S OPINION.

We print on the third page of this morning's TRIBUNE the elaborate opinion of Mr. Charles O'Conor upon supposed irregularities in the recent action to change the Constitution of this State. It will be generally accepted as conclusive. Mr. O'Conor has no doubt whatever as to the validity of all the Amendments, and his clear statement of reasons will leave his readers equally assured. In the light of this admirable paper the objections which have been raised by many sincere but hypercritical persons seem altogether trivial.

We shall not attempt to restate in this brief commentary the substance of what Mr. the actual founders of our democratic in-O'Conor says so well in his own nervous language; but we may point out how closely it that neither of the Massachusetts Governapplies to another constitutional dispute, more serious than ours, which has threatened one of the States with anarchy. Because the people of Arkansas, instead of availing themselves of the slow process of amendment permitted (but not actually prescribed) by the then existing fundamental law, chose to adopt a new Constitution through the agency of a convention and a popular vote, a dissatisfied faction of Little Rock politicians calls upon the Federal Government to pronounce the proceedings void and oust the newly elected officials. With a Department of Justice at Washington guided by politics rather than law, there is danger that these claimants may be heard with too much favor. Mr. O'Conor confirms us most emphatically in the opinion we have several times expressed, that the indication by the Constitution of one method of revision does not imply the prohibition of every other. But he goes much further. "A 'new fundamental law," he says, "or an "amendment of that in existence, will be established whenever, on a fair and orderly "submission to the people by the Legislature, "a majority shall approve it. And this re-"sult may be reached without the observance "of any other form or ceremony whatever. "A written constitution cannot effectually "forbid the subversion of its provisions, "or in any way divest the people of power "to modify their institutions in a peaceful "and legal way. . . . . It follows that the "constitutional provisions of 1846 on this sub-"ject and the legislative action of 1873 may be

subsequent popular approval, suffices to establish the amendments."

In New-York, as we have intimated, this doctrine is not a question of practical politics, our amendments being quite regular; but we commend all that Mr. O'Conor says on the subject to the close attention of Congress and the President. They may find it useful.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

An excellent Professor of Rhetoric in Cambridge, who is kindly remembered by older graduates, being interrogated by a student respecting the Pilgrim Fathers, summed up he matter succinctly as follows: " Very uncomfortable people to live with!" Such, we suspect, would be the verdict of many eulogists-oratorical and metrical-if they could speak from actual and personal experience. Mr. James Russell Lowell, with a candor extraordinary in a Massachusetts man, admits that "the Puritans had faults." "They were narrow," he says, "and uncongenial; they could not understand the text, 'I have piped 'to you, and ye have not danced.'" To-day, in the State which they helped to found, and in many States peopled in part by their descendants, dinners will be eaten and orations pronounced in their honor, and the somewhat indefinite and general opinion both of the eaters and the orators will be that the Puritans are the finest specimens of a people furnished by profane history, if, indeed, their history is not to be regarded as sacred. But most of us, who talk so glibly of their virtues, would have found a Puritan Sabbath inexpressibly edious, and a Puritan sermon intelerably wearisome. Any attempt to-day to enforce much less than a moiety of the Hebraical jurisprudence of Plymonth Colony, would be sure to provoke a revolution and to result in bloodshed, if porsisted in. It is easy to recite Mrs. Hemans's pretty verses or to read Mr. Edward Everett's smooth orations; it is reviving to reflect, in this age of moral cowardice, upon these progenitors of the true heroic stamp; and so we suppose that a Roman sybarite of the days of Nero talked, between his gulps of Falernian, of the pious Aneas; but, inasmuch as many who now glorify it would have been hunted out of Plymouth Colony either for laziness or for heresy, for kissing the virgins or for absenting themselves from the meeting-house, for doing forty things or for leaving forty undone, it is doubtful whether they would have admired Capt. Miles Standish in the flesh quite as much as they like him in hexameters, whatever might have been the opinion of the pretty

Pri-cilla. Unfortunately, that for which the Paritan is most generally admired he did not, in one sense of the words, possess at all. Of religious liberty he knew nothing. He saw small distinction between free thought and blasphemy. unless the thought was in accordance with a creed for which he was willing to die, but which he had no intention of altering or amending. And in this, for which we might have liked him least, if we had lived with him, was perhaps the chief excellence of his character. Floundering in our Lititudinarian quagmires, philosophizing or materializing ourselves out of all supernatural truths, living from hand to mouth upon a diet of doubts, and nourished upon the dry husks of negation, we ought to look back only with an involuntary wonder and reverence upon men who had solved, at least to their own satisfaction, all these importunate enigmas, and had planted their feet firmly upon the rock of

a real belief. To the modern eye the figure presented of the Plymouth Puritan is as fleshless and bloodless as an outline drawing by Plaxman. Indubitable traces are there of the heroic, of persistence, of unflinehing fid-lity to conscience; but our hearts warm slowly, if at all, Mr. Longfellow, in his way, has done his best to throw an Areadian rose-light over the scene; but the atmosphere of his beautiful poem is as much an anachronism as its meter; and we cannot help feeling that a Paritan Pastoral, however well written, is something of a paradox. Of Rose Standish we know little, though the Bay State girls are frequently named for her; and of her father hardly more than that he brought to the godly colony the free speech of the soldier and something of the free manners of the camp. But, as future years go by, we may be sure that little Rose will grow sweeter and sweeter; that the Cantain will become more and more truculent; that the elders will put on something of the dignity of an antique priesthood, and the magistrates petrify into so many Solous. The Iliad, or rather the Odyssey of Plymouth, will then be written; better pictures of the Landing (we hope) will be painted, though without a square inch of truth in their details: Capt. Miles will stand in brass or marble, a venerable Yankee Achilles; while the new doctors of theology will lecture upon the philosophy of the old faith, and painfully trace

down from it the pedigree of the new and the It is customary to consider the Pilgrim Fathers from a Fourth of July basis, as stitutions. It is hardly necessary for us to say ments was a democracy at all. It is true that their political forms were those of a republic, but it was the hierarchical element which originated and sustained in both colonies a dominant aristocracy. In Plymouth especially, it was the Church which governed, which monopolized both sacred and secular power, and which gave color and character to the body politic. Something of this power is still retained within the memory of men still hying. When it was strongest it was in effect an Establishment not so much united with the State as the State itself. Its weighty members, in conjunction with the pastor, were also the civil rulers; and the taxes which it levied for its own support, though cheerfully paid, were comparatively heavy. But its constitution admitted debate, and with debate at last came freedom of speech and of opinion in regard to matters of management, and sometimes in regard to matters of belief. The Church never entirely lost the habit of dissent in which it was born and nurtured. It is also true that the creed was dominant, but interpretations of the creed within certain limits were various. We are accustomed in these days to speak of creeds as oppressive in their tendency, and conducive to bigotry, and as unworthy of the respect of hopest thinkers; but it cannot be denied that. as fixed and definite expressions of belief. creeds have their value. We see in our own time, which in its hatred of bigotry has broken wildly away from all restraint of formula, a painful want of dialectical precision entirely disregarded, the amendments being in all which relates to theological science. The perfectly regular without them. The act for partition between Belief and Notion has be-

"submission passed in 1874, together with the come exceedingly thin Non Oredo has usurped | which on the 31st of October, 1873, was over

the place of Credo, and men fare mainly enthusiastic about their negations. We do not mention this tendency either to approve or to censure it. A state of transition, with much accompanying indifference, has fallen to our lot; and we live in a day in which creeds are well nigh impossible. Wearily wandering from one point to another; desperately speculating upon the compatibility of reason with faith, of science with revelation; seeking refuge in the boldest rationalism only to fly the next moment to the consolations of tradition or of ritual; to-day chopping logic with the prophets and apostles, and to-morrow prostrating ourselves at the feet of some visible church; with the militants in the morning, and with the quietists in the evening; -how many of us, at any stage of our spiritual experience, can formulate our belief with precision or defend it when assailed, as it is sure to be? The platform of the Paritan may not appear to be a comfortable one; but, at any rate, he believed in his belief. He may have been a bigot, but he was a bigot to the positive. We may sneer at his dogmas; at his illimitable theory of the Divine Power; at his absolute self-abnegation; but the infinite peace and the indomitable courage which his faith secured to him might be found to have their value, even in these days of ineflable illumination.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Our notions of a sound currency, permanently convertible into coin of standard weight and fineness, and of the conditions to be met and preparations to be made for the attainment of that end, are widely different from those of the authors of the compromise measure introduced in the Senate yesterday. Congressmen will find that they can no more compromise with the laws which govern the relative values of gold coin and depreciated paper money than they can with the laws of gravity. A happy married life may perhaps begin with "a little aversion," but the restoration of depreciated paper to its nominal par cannot be aided by a preliminary inflation. To raise the value of our paper we must either decrease its quantity or provide more extended uses for it. It is now proposed, on the contrary, to diminish its use and merease its quantity. If, moreover, specie is to form any part, however small, of our currency, the paper must not only be restored to par in coin, but after the discount has disappeared, a further portion must be withdrawn to make room for the specie. Otherwise there will be a new depreciation, and specie will be paid out only to be exported. A paper currency, ostensibly convertible, but issued so freely as to leave no room for metal to circulate, is always threatening to compel those who issue it to suspend payments. That was precisely the situation of our banks from the close of the last war with England down to their final suspension in 1861. In less than forty years they susnended payments in coin at least five times, and inflicied immense damage on commercial eredit. The complete success of "free bank-"ing" would give us no better guarantee against suspensions of payments in coin than we had in 1836. We do not believe in balancing a hogshead on two or three champagne bottles. No scheme of specie payments which does not provide for specie in the circulation as well as in the reserves of the issuing banks can be counted on to last six months, especially if the foreign exchanges

We advocate, then, a system of specie payments under which specie shall form a considerable part, both of the actual money of the country and of the reserves set apart for the payment of such paper promises as may be ssued. We assert broadly that no system of convertible paper money which was not supported by a broad and solid basis of actual metal ever was or ever can be a good system. We class as bad every form of currency adopted by the States of this Union and the colonies out of which they grew, from the earliest times to the present hour. We recognize as the true principle that embodied by Sir Robert Peel in the Charter Act of the Bank of England in 1814, that the rule which should govern the variations in quantity of a convertible paper currency is that the currency should fluctuate, or at least tend to fluctuate, in the same way that it would fluctuate if it consisted solely of specie. We consider gold and silver, save for the inconvenience of handling them in large sums, as the type of a perfect currency. We reject the principle that banks should extend their issues of money just in proportion as the mercautile community may fancy themselves under the necessity of borrowing.

Having laid down the proposition that we

need gold and silver and a paper currency, convertible into coin on demand, which shall not increase as coin diminishes, as was the fatal defect of our old State bank issues, and is the avowed principle of the advocates of "free banking," but flactuate in value with gold, tending to become scarce when gold is exported and plenty when it is imported, precisely as the currency would necessarily do if it consisted of coin only, we will briefly examine the present state of our currency. It is a well-known principle that currencies of unequal value will not circulate side by side, but the poorer currency will drive out the better. The necessary consequence of this principle is that gold and silver will never become more abundant than they are now in this country so long as the paper continues to be of less value than gold. We do not mean to deny that the Government may heard one, two, or three hundred million dollars in coin in the Treasury, or that if an artificial employment is created for gold, such as that now existing for the payment of customs, sufficient gold will not be retained for that artificial use. The dentists and jewelers, for example, will always be able to get what metal they need for their purposes. But what we do maintain is this; that under no favorable balance of trade will gold come to this country as long as the paper currency of the country is depreciated below coin value. In proof of this important fact we point to the present state of the exchange between New-York and London, and the recent exports of coin to England and France. The result of the war with Germany was to leave France with an adverse balance of trade of one thousand million dollars, payable in coin to Germany. That immense payment was made, but on the first movement of the Bank of France in the direction of a contraction of its circulation, that gold began to flow back to France, and while the trade balance of that country for the last thirteen months has not been at all favorable, the specie reserve of the Bank of France has increased more than one hundred million dollars, and the coin in use among the people

has also increased greatly. And why? Sim-

ply because the note circulation of the Bank,

six hundred millions, has been contracted to five hundred millions, and thereby been made more valuable than the currencies of the countries from which the gold and silver have been drawn, those countries being England. Germany, and the United States.

The conclusion from the foregoing principles is easily drawn. Would we make our currency more valuable, would we retain our gold and silver, would we again see coin in circulation, would we have once more the constitutional dollar, we must either contract our paper money or restrict it to its present volume until the country grows up to it. Simple as this statement may appear, it contains the whole truth of the matter. Our paper is at a discount, not because there is any doubt of the solvency of the Government or of the banks, but because the amount of paper is excessive. Were every dollar and fraction of a dollar in paper now existing in the United States to be transformed to-night into the actual gold and silver it promises to pay, the excess would flow out of the country, and the exportation would continue until the value of gold in England, France, Germany, and the United States was equalized. Just as much as our currency would be diminished by exportation were it all coin, just so much, being paper, it needs to be reduced to bring it to the value of coin. Gold and silver are commodities which, above all others, have an international value at all times nearly the same in all commercial nations. The hypothesis that gold has an artificial value in this country, above and beyond its natural value, is untenable. In reality its value here is slightly below its value in foreign countries, and for that reason it is constantly exported. To save our gold we must pay our paper.

THE FOSSILS OF 1874. A scientific expedition from which Prof. Marsh has just returned, is described on our third page in a letter from New-Haven. The incidents as well as the motives of the trip are quite unlike the ordinary experiences of travel: we commend them to our readers for freshness and variety. At the time of starting it was known that the expedition would encounter danger and difficulty, but not until arrival at Red Cloud Agency did the peculiar obstacles become apparent. The Agency was surrounded by many thousand Indians, gathered to receive their annuities. There is always more or less dissatisfaction on these occasions, and after the distribution of annuities the Indians are no longer on their good behavior, while their numbers give them a notion of their strength. The tribes on reservations near Red Cloud Agency are exceedingly jealous of any movements of white men that seem to have reference to gold digging in or near the Black Hills. It had been hoped that when the object of the fossil-hunters had been fully explained to them, and some of their warriors had been hired as a guard to accompany the expedition, their jealousy would be overcome. But behind this lay still another element of difficulty. The well-disposed Indians feared that certain northern tribes. encamped more nearly south of the Black Hills, would swoop down on the expedition. Between jealousy and fears, councils with the Indians at the Agency resulted in nothing but delay. At last Prof. Marsh resolved on the bold step of giving the Indians the slip, and marching out his expedition by night. Great risks were taken in this movement, and the dangers of the party while engaged in the search for fossils proved not to have been exaggerated. But good fortune attended bold management, and the expedition finished its work just in time to escape the war parties from the north. The use made by the Indians of the Black Hills as a place of safety for their wives and children while they go forth on warlike expeditions, may supply a fresh argument for extinguishing the Indian title

The fossils secured on these Western expeditions have opened a new chapter in science. No more important accession to the facts bearing upon the development hypothesis has been obtained in recent years than these supply. The series of animals of the horse kind, beginning with one having four toes and ending with a single-hoofed quadruped like that of the present day, has been almost entirely completed from these fossils. A more recent discovery indicates a progression in the size of the brain of animals from the lower to the upper strata. To secure full knowledge on the great variety of points involved in such researches, very numerous specimens are required. Both in respect to the new light shed on these points, and in regard to the discovery of animals heretofore unknown to science, the large harvest of fossil bones in 1874 will

make it a memorable year.

Camilla Urso has been delighting the inhabitants of Minneapolis, and one newspaper crime there men-"a double encore was enthusiastically granted." These who have blistered their hands or pounded off the heels of their boots in the effort to recall some favorite performer, will be encouraged to find the enthusiasm developing a liftle on the other side of the curtain. However, everything went in an uncommonly nice way at that Minneapolis concert; for according to this writer not only did Madame " manipulate the most difficult tech-nique," but " her runs and arpeggios meved off into the crescendos." This beats even King Cole's fiddler who "play'd God Save the King, On a single string, And ran ten octaves high."

What would poor Burns have thought or said if he could have foreseen that he would in 1874 be lectured upon in the City of Sacramento, and in the Congregational Church of that city! One cannot help thinking of his early appearance in the kirk, scated upon the cutty-stool of repentance, gazed at as a hopeless reprobate by the elders, and as an uncommonly good-looking young fellow by the pitiful lassies. What a life was his! And what a solid, enduring fame! No poetical cotemporary nearly so well remembered, certainly not one so warmly enshrined in the heart of the English-speaking race! And to crown all, half canonized, so to speak, in the Congregational Church of Sacramento!

In almost every newspaper which we take up we see it mentioned that "the merchants of New-Bedford intend to prosecute in the Court of Claims for constructive damages on account of prospective catches of schales destroyed or frightened out of the Arctic Ocean by the Shenandoah in 1865." That war-ship was very terrible, doubtless, but our impression is that she didn't frighten the wnales so much as she did the whalers. As for the whales destroyed by her. we suspect the New-Bedford skippers would have been perfectly satisfied if she had confined herself to

Here is a good rule for ladies to select good places for their holiday shopping. Patronize specially the merchants who have enterprise enough to clean away the snow, and make the crossings in front of their places of business passable. It is likely that they have also had enterprise enough to get the best

The ex-Empress Eugenie dined with Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle on the 7th inst., and remained till next morning, a handsome suite of apartments having been prepared for her and her attendants.

#### THE WESTERN SUFFERERS.

POPULAR SYMPATHY UNCHECKED. WILKESBARRE SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Inclosed find draft for \$100 for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers, to be used as you think best. The amount was raised upon the snggestion of yours, of having each person give \$1. Thirty-six dollars of this amount was thus given by the members of the bar of Luzerne County, and the balance by citizens of this place. Most respectfully,

G. M. REYNOLDS. Committee. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Dec. 19, 1874.

MORE EMPLOYES TO THE PRONT. To the Editor of The Iftoune.

SIR: I inclose herewith check for \$11 75 for the destitute and suffering people of Kansas and Nobraska, contributed by the employes of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.
ROBERT P. STOLL, Agent.

Office Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. Irenton, A MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR THE LITTLE CHILDREN IN

KANSAS. In the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I am 8 years old and my little sister is 4. We have n't much money for Christmas, but we want to send \$1 (that takes must all) to the little children in Kansas, with a "Merrie Christmas." Teaneck, N. J., Dec. 20, 1874. NELLIE AND JULIA.

GETTING RID OF THE BEST CURRENCY, IN THE WORLD. Sin: Being a "constant reader," I have of course

been impregnated with a contempt for the best ourrency in the world. I am, therefore, happy to get rid of some for the Kansus-Nebraska fund. Please find inclosed two of "dem fellers." Yours, HARD MONEY. New-York, Dec. 21, 1874.

A TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR RESPONSE. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Relying on your careful attention to the

mode of distribution of the relief fund so that the money contributed shall actually reach the Kansas-Nebraska safferers, I inclose \$25 in response to your apped in their behalf. New York, Dec. 21, 1874.

A NIGHT'S SPORT FOR THE SUFFERERS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Inclosed please find \$2) in aid of the Nobraska and Kansas sufferers, being the proceeds of one night's sport at the Salamander Bowling Club.

MEISCH, Secretary. HATTIE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: My little Hattie bas drawn upon her bank for the full amount of a United States \$5 promiseto-pay (at no definite time), which mysteriously came to her last Christmas with other reminders . f Santa Claus. Her mamma and papa desire to add to her contribution, and I inclose a check for \$25, to be used for the benefit of the unfortunate people of Kansas.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 20, 1874. KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

A Constant Reader of THE TRIBUNE.
Fireside Collection,
Rahway......\$8
H. B. Payne, G. M. Reynolds, Committee. Wilkesb'e. J. N. Williamson, Norfolk... Employes Bay State Shoe and Leather Co., Tren-1 00 41 75 the Salamander Bowling Club"To be continued" 29 04
4 00 Faith, Hope, and Charity, N. Y..... 3 04 Total......\$331 04 KANSAS T. R. Coleman,
Dunkirk, N. Y... \$10 00
Nellie and Julia... 1 00
John Moniciair... 1 00
Little Hattie, Ilo-Her Papa and Mamma ..... \$20 0 Total......\$37 A 5 00 Received yesterday: Kansas and Nebraska. \$324 00 Kansas 37 00 Total ...... \$571 00 Previously acknowledged: Kansas and Nebraska.....\$1,849 07 obraska 1,0% 95 1084 827 67

Thomas Poultney, a Baltimore merchant, entertained on Saturday several of the gentlemen who are traveling with King Kalakaua.

PERSONAL.

Grand total......\$3,577 99

Senator Ferry of Connecticut, who went to Washington intending to remain during the present section, has returned home seriously al.

The settlement of the Seth Adams will case in Massachusetts insures the building of an asylum, sub-Herr Georg, who has gained notoriety by his encounter with Prince Bismarck in the German Reichstag, was for many years amanuensis to Dr. von Döllin-ger. Prince Bismarck's recommendation to him to ned pieuty of water has created much amusement, Herr Georg being rather negligent as to his external appear-

Charles Bradlaugh has been busy lecturing ever since he arrived in October. He has just returned to New-York from a Western trip extending as far as Iowa, and is to appear next Wednesday evening, the only time in this city this Winter, on the platform of Cooper Institute, to discuss "Cromwell and Washing-ton."

Sir J. Lubbock, M. P., recently delivered one of the series of popular science lectures in Manchester, his subject being "Modern Savages." He said that "whether science was, as some supposed, destined be modify men's religious views or Loi-a question into which he did not then wish to enter-no one ought, so that account, to regard it with apprehension or distrust."

The telegraph went into the Robert Dale Owen business the other day in announcing that Hiras Walbridge had become one of the owners of The Tolede Commercial. The two new proprietors are Heman D. Waibridge, a younger brother of the late Gen. Hiran Walbridge, and Alexander Reed, a brother of Samuel E. Reed of The Cincinnati Gazette. B the are promined Reed of The Concinnati Gazette. B th are promined business men of Toledo, and have taken the paper is the nope of putting it in the front rank of Westers

Mr. Theodore Martin, who has just published in London a life of Prince Albert, late consert of Queen Victoria, says: "From the first the Prince ap preciated the extreme delicacy of his position, and laid down for himself the rule that no act of his should by au possibility expose him to the imputation of interference with the machinery of the State, or of encroachment on the functions and privileges of the Sovereign. While renouncing, therefore, every impulse of personal ambirenouncing, therefore, every impulse of personal amount on, he resolved to consecrate himself with the most absolute devotion to despening, by the inflaences of all like and the example of his home, the hold of the monachy upon the affections of the people, and to making it a power which, amid the conflicting and often seids passions of political strife, and the tortions subticties of diplometr, should have for its unswerving objects of crease that people's welfare and to uphold the power and dignity of the Empire."

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Jacob Vanatta, one of the candidates for the United States Senatorship in New-Jersey, announces that neither himself nor the railroad company with which he is connected will spend any money secure his election.

It is n't a very complimentary way of putting it, but still The Cincinnati Commercial course very near the fruth when it makes this estimate of the elements opposed to the new Postmaster-General : "The dirty little rasenls who were engaged in opposing the confirmation of Postmaster-General Jewell came to grief on Tuesday."

Gov. Allen of Ohio says he does not seek the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, but if it is offered to him he will not decline it. He wants it distinctly understood, however, that he will not allow himself to be used as a catspaw to further the interest of any other candidate-which may be a comfort to the inflation leaders who have been putting him up as singure-head, to be taken down when the proper time

Postmaster-General Jewell's attempts to reduce expenses in the prominent post-offices of the country appear to have caused some unpleasant feeling at Albany. The Express of that city speaks with a good deal of warmth on the subject, declaring that the Postmaster's salary is not a bit too high, and that the office cannot be satisfactorily conducted at a cent less than its present expenditure. It strikes The Expenditure than the process of the satisfactory of